If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for polarization wish to have rejected articles returned, they want in all cases send slamp for that purpose.

A Spectacle Without a Parallel.

The most striking thing about the three glorious October days of universal festivity which ended last night, is the fact that no such wonderful demonstration was expected. It was known that there was to be a great celebration, that the city would be gay with bunting, that the streets would be full of people, and that drums would keep time to the steps of marching thousands; all in honor of Columbus. That the affair would turn out to be a demonstration without a parallel in the history of this town, and consequently without an equal in the experience of any American city, is a surprise and a source of immense satisfaction to everybody.

It is over now, barring the eating of a big dinner, and a few other minor if interesting items, and New York may well be proud of the results. In plan and in execution the whole celebration has been a marvel of good management; but what made it a success beyond all previous calculations or expectations, was the sudden, spontaneous. and almost universal popular interest and enthusiasm evoked by the occasion. That could not be counted on beforehand. It has manifested itself, and it has held possession of the town for three days, culminating in yesterday's unequalled jubilee.

The existence in genuine fervor of the Columbian holiday spirit promises well for the success of the undertaking of our Chicago friends. The experience this week in New York shows that the promoters of the Columbian Exposition of 1893 can bank upon public interest in any scheme to celebrate the memory of COLUMBUS.

The First Day's Registration.

There were 6,002 fewer voters enrolled in this city on Tuesday than on the corresponding first day of registry in 1888. This falling off is attributable in some quarters to the backwardness on both sides of the campaign, but more generally and no doubt more accurately to the excitement of the COLUMBUS celebration. For the time being the Columbian enthusiasm has overshadowed public interest in politics and political candidates.

In the Second Assembly district of this city, as newly constituted, 5,550 votes were cast for Mr. FLOWER last year against 1.163 for Mr. Fasserr for Governor. This was a total of 6,713. In the entire city Tuesday's registration was about two-lifths of the total vote of a year ago. In the same proportion Tuesday's registry should have been 2,687 in this overwhelmingly Democratic district. It was 2,997, or 312 in excess of the average. Nothing the matter with the Democratic Gibraltar on Tuesday!

In the new Seventh Assembly district, composed in substance of the old Tenth, a strong German constituency where the hatred of political machines is said to be a dominant sentiment and where the German-American Union has the largest enrollment and has worked hardest, the total registry should, in the same proportion, have been 4,508 on Tuesday. It was 4,188.

Speaking generally, therefore, and without going into details, it may be said that the splendid discipline and perfect organigation of Tammany Hall brought to the registry places on Tuesday a full contingent of loyal Democrats; but in those districts in which there are to be found Demoerats not of the political fold of Tammany. Tuesday's results are somewhat disap-

pointing. The new Eleventh Assembly district was the only one, as now constituted, which was carried by Fasserr last year. He received in it 3,293 votes to 3,094 for Mr. FLOWER and 150 scattering. In this district the registry figures on the basis ruling in other districts should have been 2,615 on Tuesday. It was 2,950.

Next Wednesday, Oct. 19, will be the secord registry day in this city.

The Force Bill in the District of Its Nominal Author.

Among the speakers at a Democratic meeting held last Monday night in Meirose in the Congress district now represented by Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE, were Governor Russell and Mr. Josian Quincy of the Democratic National Committee. Governor Russell is a convinced and ardent reformer of the tariff. Hitherto he has made tariff reform the principal and almost the sole issue in his several campaigns. His speech at Melrose on Monday was devoted mainly to the Force bill.

In Mr. Longe's district the Force bill is naturally the first subject of which anybody, Republican or Democrat, thinks. Mr. Longe's name is as closely associated with that measure as is the name of Mr. John Intimidation Davenport, Mr. Lodge goes up and down in his Congress district other parts of the State making speeches which are heard with attention by great audiences, such is the general curiosity to hear him say something about his greatest attempt at destructive statesmanship, but never a word does he say about it. This is not the silence of modesty, for Mr. Lodge is not without at least his share pro rata of buoyant self-confidence. One result of the silence upon his leading subject is that his speeches are saturated with what we should have to call dulness in any other speaker. He is a man of decided literary reasons of those scholars in politics of whom the once famous tribe of the Mugvumps once imagined that it was fond. Stupidity in such a man is a crime, a sort of diseary suicide. A careful reading of Mr. Longe's recent speeches shows that they have not the brilliancy of his best manner. When he talks about the failff he makes you think of that other tariff | sol her, the Buckeye BONAPARTE, Major Mc-KINLEY of Canton. Whatever else may be said of Major McKINLEY sorations, they are rather many than various. If they consisted, like those of another champion, who ains, has ceased to champ, in the simple for-"Ladies and gentlemen, I remain yours truly," they wouldn't be less various. Mr. Lodge, as a literary follower of Major McKinley, gives us a pain and not a pleasure. As an imitator of the Hon John Shen-MAN ho is even less successful. Mr. Shim-MAN is less conventional than Major McKinley and has expressed many opinions of much dissonance in his time. When Mr. Longe trails after Mr. Sherman in the paths of an historical tinker of the cur-

rency, he is not interesting.

Massachusetts have doted upon him because they supposed him to be a thorough and incandescent Republican extremist. To see him shuffling and wabbling must give them sorrow, and can bring him no increase of fame. Aspiring as he does to be the colleague in the Senate of the Hon. George FRISBIE HOAR, collecting, as he is, recommendations from Republican caucuses and conventions, how can be hold his peace as to the Force bill? It may be for his own good, then, that the Democrats are touching him up and trying to keep him from being false to himself. Dr. WILLIAM EVER-ETT, who, as Governor Russell, said at Melrose, "answering the call of duty and of principle, has turned from the rest and peace of a scholar's life to enter the turmoil of politics, that he might serve the people's interest, the cause of truth and justice," is not allowing Mr. Longe to forget the

Force bill. Governor RUSSELL continued: "I am glad to come here into the district represented by Mr. Longs to discuss to hight a question in which he and his party have shown the keen-est interest until very recently; a question which is one of the most important issues of the cam paign, but on which the Republican party fo-day is very shy. The issue is presented in the bill framed by the notorious Davescent of New York, and fathered by Mr. Lopge, known as the Force bill. As that bill in terferes largely with the control Massachusetts for 100 really means to hand it over to the Republican party, the question is important. It seems to me a proper place to discuss it in the district of its nominal author and its uncompromising and constant defender—con-

After a long and thorough exposition of the provisions of the Force bill, in which he showed that it provides for an army of officeholders, would lead to corruption, authorizes the use of the army at the polls, would interfere with the conduct of State elections, makes the Federal judiciary a part of the Republican machine, hands over to the Republican party the canvassing, registering, challenging, and counting the votes, and certifying the result of the election, and that it was through just such agencies as the Lodge bill creates that the Republicans stole the Presidency in 1976, Governor Russell said:

"The people are always jealous of the right of self government. They know the further the political power is removed the less control they have of it. To be self-government it must be kept within their reach. They must exercise control through their elections When deprived of the right to control them, or when

"The Republican party stands thoroughly committed to this Force bill. Not only by the declarations and acts of men like Mr. Londs and Speaker Rise, who declared 'We must cut loose from State elections and do our own registration, our own counting, and our certification,' but they stand committed by the recommendation of their President and repeated declarations in their national and State platforms. "Their national Convention this year again commit-

ted the party thoroughly to the support of the Force bill and almost without exception, their State Con-

tion alone. Under the leadership of Mr. Lopus, the correion of Speaker Rern, and the orgency of a Republican I resident, they passed the law through a Republican House, and it was defeated in the Senate only because the conscience of a few members of their party rebelled against it. Just as emphatically the Democrats stand oppose

this measure, and have shown their opposition by declaration and pledge and by their united votes in "In view of the importance of this question, which

omes home to every State and every voter; in view of the fact that Mr. Longa is now a candidate not only for the House, but for the Senate, where, if successful, his ask and know what his position now is upon this "Does he still believe in his Force bill! Is it an im

portant issue in the campaign? Will be again demand its consideration and passage? We know he was a vioient advocate of it in 1890, and declared it to be the vital question before the country. So then President Hannison was, but the President seems now anxious to avoid the question, which, perhaps, Mr. Longs is, too." "I think you will agree with me," said Governor Russell, "that the time has come for Mr. Lodge again to declare his

position." Mr. Josiah Quincy who, clever political manager as he has shown himself to be in Massachusetts and New York, has been exposed to evil Mugwump communications in his earlier youth, was as anxious as Governor

RUSSELL to bring Mr. Longe to business: "I notice that Mr. Louge is thus far silent upon the sobject of the Force bill, upon his supposititions au-thorship and earnest auvocacy of which so much of his reputation to national politics rests. I cannot neg est-this opportunity to make an extrest appeal to Mr

Is he able to assure us that, in the event of a Repub

ican majority in Congress, that measure will not be reintroduced, or will not receive his support? "Has further study of history brought him to see he great dangers to free institutions which lurk in a measure to centralize the control of election much ery and to take it out of the hands of local authority "Has the doctrine of 'a bayonet behind every ballot jost its former hold upon him "

"Or does be adhere as tenacionsly to the bill as it now avowed author, Mr. Jour I. Davascour . Does he still agree with Senator Hoan that 'the purpose to keep that promise to establish Federal con rot of slections is the one essential thing in Republicanism "Will he slick to the Force bill, whether in victor

These seem to me questions which the people of this district have a right to have answered, and I have a high enough opinion of Mr. Lopin's frankness as a public man to believe that he will soon answer them in spite of the many demands upon the time and attention of a man who is running for a seat in the House and a Senatorship at the same time."

Can Mr. Lodge longer resist these appeals to his candor and his courage? Can he not be induced, for the sake of his reputation as a national statesman, and to justify his popularity with his own party, to say where he stands this year? Or is he still under the influence of the great fight which Dr. EVERETT gave him in 1800? We suppose it is useless to ask him. Why should be be expected to have more moral courage and honesty than were shown by Gen. HARRISON in treating of the Force bill?

Alaska's Columbian Celebration.

If volcanic outbursts ever become a sight that tourists crave, the islands along our Aleutian chain and the Alaska peninsula will become famous as among our greatest show places. There are signs of a revival of Plutonic energy in those regions where for many years a gradual subsidence of

the volcanic forces seemed to be in progress. We have been able to count only ten or twelve active volcanoes where a century ago the Russians reported over sixty. But recently two new flaming mountains have been added to the list, and within the past few years this chain of islands has been the scene of the most stupendous displays of volcanie activity.

Seniers on their way to the Pribylov group have often seen, a little north of their course, the mountains that make the Shumagin Islands a conspicuous object The three Islands are quite small, and two of them are little more than solitary mountain peaks rising out of the sea. If the big hills of the Shumagin group have ever been volcanic vents since the time when they were lifted above the water by subterranean outbursts, they long ago became extinct and there were no signs that they would come to life again. It is the unheralded, however, that often happens in volcanic regions; and one of the Shumagin mountains. to the great surprise of sailors thirty miles away, became in August last a colossal chimney, belching forth flame and smoke, and covering the waters and lands far

around with ashes. This new volcano is about midway in the miles or more, that are the present vents along this line of Plutonic activity. Like Bogaslov, further west, it has suddenly brought itself into notice by a most stupendous exhibition of volcanic power. If it follows Bogaslov's example further, years will elapse before it will be safe and pleasant to pay a visit to its immediate neighborbod. These new volcanoes in Alaskan waters are fitful and treacherous in their moods, and all but the most adventuresome discreetly give them a wide berth. Alaska, however, has its peaceful and well-behaved volcanoes like Makushin on Unalaska, which has been smoking steadily for a century; and natives are to-day living at its base, with confidence in its good intentions that may, some time, prove misplaced.

We raise almost everything in this country from oranges to glaciers; and now we can back our volcanoes against the very best specimens that any other country has to show. This new and mighty demonstration is Alaska's tribute to the memory of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

The Roman Catholic Parade. The Roman Catholic parade on Tuesday

night was a demonstration of great interest and significance. It is not remarkable that many thousands of those devoted to that faith were in the long line, and that the Fifth avenue was crowded with applauding spectators, for the Roman Church comprises in its fold the great majority of the Christian believers of New York. The impressiveness and

the deep significance of the parade came

from the fact that nearly all those who took

part in it were young men. At this period it is assumed in many quarters that religious skepticism is prevalent among the younger generation more especially, whether Catholic or Protestant. The sons are said to be falling away from the faith of the fathers, and feminine devotion is described as chiefly active in keeping alive the flame of religious belief. The descendants of Roman Catholic immigrants are supposed to have shaken off their aucient faith in a large measure, to have become comparatively indifferent to it, and o have passed as a rule beyond the power of priestly control.

To some extent, doubtless, this is true. The Roman Catholic Church needs to make strenuous and persistent efforts to keep its hold on the children of those of its spiritual household who come hither from Europe. But that the diversion from its ranks is not important was demonstrated by this remarkable parade of many thousands of young men. The recent Christian Endeavor Convention showed that among young Protestants also the incursions of skepticism have not been as serious as they seemed superficially.

The circumstance that these Roman Catholic youth and young men came out in numbers so vast, proudly proclaiming their faith to the world, proved the ardor and intensity of their loyalty to the Church They glory in being Roman Catholics and in bearing banners and wearing insignia which make known to the multitude that they are unquestioning in their religious allegiance and aggressive in behalf of the doctrines of the Church of Rome. "Church and Country" was the motto borne aloft by one of the societies, and it is the motto of them all and their inspiring watchword. First and foremost they count their spiritual citizenship; but that their patriotic allegiance is enthusiastic also, they showed by bearing and wearing the national colors as loyal citizens of the republic.

When young men are thus eager to turn out in multitudes to manifest their fidelity to the Roman Catholic Church and their subjection to its spiritual sway, one of the secrets of its increasing power in this country is revealed. The parade of Tuesday evening showed how deep the faith of its followers is and how ardent is their devotion to it, though it makes no compromises with the modern spirit of unbelief, but adheres the more stoutly and inflexibly to the ancient dogmas rejected by the contemporary skepticism, which denies all supernatural religion whatsoever.

The religious sentiment is still the dominant force in the world, and never in all distory was it more passionate than to-day

Mr. Platt for Business, Not for Talk. In describing the confidential round-up of managing Republicans on Monday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the New York Times reproduces in substance the remarks of the

Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT on that occasion: " tientlemen, last fall we had plenty of meetings, ex cellent speakers, and unlimited enthusiasm, but a pooorganization. This year we are not paying so much attention to meetings, to speakers, or to entousiasm.

In such a campaign as that which we now have before us it is organization that counts. Meetings are well enough in their way, speakers are no doubt enter taining but enthusiasm does not make votes. What we want is organization. It depends upon you whether our organization is perfect and strong enough to rests and defeat the achemes of the enemy, and elect ou national ticket."

If Mr. PLATT rose to the requirements of the occasion sufficiently to utter these sentiments, so creditable to his sagacity and discernment, he is entitled to much more praise than for his remarks on a recent ocasion before a tumultuous assemblage of Republicans in Cooper Union.

The Tom PLATT of 1891 was himself quite a believer in joyous mass meetings, the sufficiency of amiable spellbinders, and the uses of unlimited enthusiasm. But all that did not save his party cause or candidates. The lack of "organization" proved fatal to Republican hopes in 1831.

If this year the Democrats of New York State have another PLATE, a rejuvenated, reformed, sophisticated, experienced, chas tened, contemplative and matter-of-fact THOMAS to confront them, all we have to say on the subject is that we are extremely sorry for it. That sort of PLATT is dangerous. At the same time, it is fitting to remind Mr. PLATT that the labor of resisting and defeating ignoble and dangerous partisan schemes in New York this year falls to the Democratic and not to the Republican party. The Democrats will attend to the business with celerity, thoroughness, and despatch, and will concentrate their energies upon the election of the Democratic

national ticket in so doing. The determination which the Times imputes to the Republican chieftain of the State machine will make the task more serious for the Democracy. That is all.

All of the members of the diplomatic sody in Washington will be pleased with the intelligence that Senor Romeno is to resume his duties there as representative of the Mexican republic. When he left Washington last spring he was the dean of the diplomatic body here, and he had for many years stood high in the favor of the Government to which he was accredited, as well as of that which he represented. During the period of his service in Washington, it was his duty upon several occasions to conduct important negotiations with our Government; and, in conducting them. he always gave proof that he was possessed of large knowledge and the most friendly disposition. A good share of the eredit for the fact that the business relations between Mexico and the United States have More than that, his Republican admirers in | chain of mountains, extending a thousand | been largely increased during the past ten

years, to the advantage of both countries, must be given to Minister Romano.

President Diaz recalled him from Washington last spring in order to recurs his services in Mexico as Secretary of Finance. Within the short period of haif a year he has been able to carry out several grave measures in the interest of the Mexican treasury, the holders of Mexican bonds, the foreign investors in Mexican enterprises, and the taxpayers of Mexico. His financial policy has seen sound and honorable. and he has done much to rescue his Government from the financial difficulties in which it was involved. His successor in the Cabinet of President DIAZ. Secretary LIMANTOUR, will doubtless maintain the policy which has already been justified by its results.

Everybody will be pleased that Minister Romeno is now able to resume his diplomatic duties at Washington.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT: It is a name as easy to write as it is melodious to speak. It is a name that should be on the end of the pen of every Democrat who has money to contribute for the success of the national ticket. Checks intended to promote the Democratic cause in the country should go to Mr. ROOSEVELT, at 130 Fifth avenue, and through no other channel.

We have received from Mr. JEFFERSON M. LEVY. Chairman of the Virginia League of Democratic Clubs, a copy of the handsomely engraved certificate of Democracy which goes to each member enrolled in that fine old State. The certificate bears the signature of Mr. LEVY as State Chairman, and also that of the Hon. CHAUNCRY F. BLACK, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. It is adorned with a beautiful engraving of Monticello, Thomas JEFFERSON's home, and it sets forth in letters of startling distinctness the 'great principles of Democracy" that are at take in the present contest. Here they are: NO FORCE

That is all and that is enough! That plat orm will carry Virginia. Mr. LEVY and Mr. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK are right.

Canada is the only part of the North American continent that remains subject to foreign domination, that is still an appendage of a European Government, that yet submits to alien royalty. It is high time for the great Dominion to break off the yoke of a power that ought not to exist on this free continent.

It is true, fellow citizens of New York, that there was something like a "cholera scare" in this city last month.

It is also true, fellow chizens, that next month we shall hold an election for President of the United States. But then, nevertheless and notwithstanding.

we are at the present time in the second week of the month of October, holding the Colum-Bus celebration in the New York style. Some folks were frightened over the cholera

in September, and some will be troubled about the election in November; but, so far as the ne is concerned, we are in the golden month of October, for all the blessings of which Heaven be thanked!

"The Making of a Man" is the title of a new book by an American clergyman, who is pleased that he is a man rather than a crocodile or an elephant. He says: "The brains of a crocodile or an elephant generate none of that subtle something called mind, which perpetually asks questions that have no answer, and cherishes beliefs that have no foundation." How does the Rev. Dr. Lex know this? How could be learn it? What right has he to say it? It may be that a crocodile's brain does generate something which asks unanswerable questions. At times, most certainly, the crocodile looks as if he were thinking. His attitude and expression seem to be indicative of thought.

We regret to learn that the Governor of Colorado has permitted a hunting party to pursue and kill nearly all the wild buffaloes that have for years past had free range over that big national reservation in Colorado known as Lost Park. It is a poor excuse which is made in his behalf that the Federal Government never provided for any guard over the game in Lost Park; he could have raised a regiment in Colorado to protect

MISS MONROE'S STOLEN ODE. new book by an American clergyman, who is

have raised a regiment in Colorado to protect the few wild buffaloes yet left in our country; he had the authority to arrest any trespassers who entered the park. The Secretary of War should instruct Gen. Milles to send a company of cavalry to Lost Park at once.

The tame buffalo is a superbanimal, but he has lost some of the grandeur of those of his proud sires who roamed and rampaged o'er the trans-Mississippi plains forty years ago. and who had been driven ever further westward till they came within view of the Rocky Mountains. It is a pity that the last remnants of the herds that once numbered intilions should be killed off by hirelings in the service of taxidermists, who are reported to have killed enough wild buffaloes in Lost Park this fail to load a pack train of forty jacks. If but a pair of these peerless American animals be left in Lost Park, Secretary Elkins ought to protect them, if all the infantry, cavalry, and artillery in the service of the Government be needed for that purpose.

Mr. Conway and his party of explorers are doing the most brilliant work of the year in the field of mountain exploration, and it is unfortunate that the newspapers which are reporting their exploits are locating them among the wrong mountains. The blunder has been widely copied from the London Times, which printed an accurate and very interesting report of Coxway's work, but, by some slip, made the Hindu Kush Mountains the scene of the explorations. These mountains are in the northern part of Afghanistan, while Cosway and his party have been at work several hundreds of miles further east, among the Karakoram Mountains, in the northern part of Cashmere. It is rather better to speak of Conway's ascent of a mountain 23,000 feet high and of his journey on the longest glacier known as occurring in the region where these interesting objects really are.

The State's Debt Paid-The State's Debt to

From the Ponters Gazette. We desire to call the careful attention of every reader, and espicially every voter, to the statement from Comptroller Campbe 1 to cov. Flower, in which the fact is set forth that "for the first time in over half a century the State of New York is practically free even years' occupancy of the tinbernaturial office by that prince of men and ablest of statesmen. Bavid Ben nett Hill. Well may the Democracy of New York State be proud of him and his party's work of economy, re trenchment and reform in the affairs of this State.

The One Close Scuthern State.

From the Washington Frening Sor.
There will be a very sharp fight in West Virginia, and here is reason to believe that the Republican chances of ancress there are better than many reciple have been led to imagine. The Hemocratic majority in that State four years ago, it will be remembered, was only about Since that time there have to a brought into the State thousands of voters who are employed in coal mines, at coke overs, and on retroads. A considerable parcetting of them are colored men, and a large numher are from Pennsylvania. The result is that there is a natural increase in the Republican voic, while the Democrats seem likely to lose something by way of the third party. Judging from present indications it is not improbable that West Virginia may give a Republican majority, and it is like y that this is the only Souther State that will be of any value to the Republicans.

Wheret : It Lend .. From the Nebrusiu Size Journal.

The New York Boold has engaged the most robust cirulation liar on the continent,

Concerning Pipes. From Puc!.
The dudhern and the calumet
Ale hard y of one type:
The red man's being a pure of reace,
And Pat's a piece of pipe. BOUTH CAROLINA SAFE.

The Force Bill Issue the One Issue That Hen Held the Democracy Solld. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11.-The Palmetto State politician who had begun to settle down to a survey of his cotton patches and pea crops after the Democratic primary on Sept. 30, is just now very much puzzled over the recent State elections in Georgia and Florida, and is asking himself and his neighbors what has become of the third party. There is no doubt that the fear of the third party bad a good deal to do with the success of the reform Tillman ticket at the recent State primary. It has become known since that event that Gov. Tillman and his lieutenants had a most difficult task to keep their bucolie followers within the Democratic fold. On the occasion of the convention which elected delegates to the Chiengo Convention there was an Alliance caucus held in the State Irouse, while the convention was in session to which none but Alliance men were admitted. It was this caucus which

It has since been learned that the cancus wanted to go further and take the State Democracy bodily into the ranks of the third party. In the emergency Gov. Tillman pointed out to the politicians the folly of going into the third party when they already controlled the machinery of the Democracy and could do as they pleased. Had Gov. Tillman's advice seen disregarded the recent primary would have had a different result. since the elections in Georgia and Florida.

land and forced them on the Convention.

however, the old-line Democrats who were frightened at the outlook and who were kept in line by the threats of danger of a division of the white vote, are beginning to realize that they might have been frightened at a phantom. So far as the State election is concerned. however, the campaign in South Carolina is ended. The Tillmanites will have no opposi-tion in November, the Republicans having decided not to put up a State ticket and the conservative Democrats being bound by oath administered at the primary to abide the

Gov. Tillman has an eye on Senator M. C. Gov. Tillman has an eye on Senator M. C. Butler's seat in the United States Senate. It had been on the programme to have him elected by the Legislature which will be chosen in November, but it has been developed that this scheme will not work, being in fact contrary to the laws. So there has been a change of tactics. The Senator to succeed Gen. Butler, it is said, will be cleeted at the primary which will be held in 1854, and all candidates according to the party rules in this State, will be compelled to go on the hustings with the candidates for State offices. It is probable, however, that there will be a change in the condition of things politically in this State by the year 1834. The one thing that has prevented the white people in this State from dividing among themselves has been the lear of begro domination. Should Cleveland be elected this fear will vanish, and there will no longer be a solid Democracy in this State. The two wings of the party are too wide apart in every essential to flop together harmoniously in the absence of any fears of negro domination. They will hold together until the Prosidential issues are determined in November, and after that it will probably can fight to a finish between the Alliance and the conservative element of the Democracy. It is doubtful if these two elements can ever be brought together in perfect accord except by the prospects of a Force bill.

The purpose of the dominant element in this State is to adopt a new Constitution, the principal feature of which will be to incorporate an article increasing the politax to \$3, \$1 being the present rate. They will scarcely adopt an educational qualification, for the reason that such a qualification, would distranchies a good many whites. But any action in this respect can scarcely be perfected before the election of 1844, and the political legislation in this case will therefore depend to a large event won the result of the national election in November next. Butler's seat in the United States Senate. It

MISS MONROL'S STOLEN ODE. The Meanest of All the Pulltzerian Thefts

and Frauds. From the Chicago News Record. Miss Harriet Monroe believes that she has cause for action against the New York World. It is said that as soon as the dedicatory ceremonies of the Colombian Exposition are over and the commemoration ode has been publicly given. Miss Monroe will bring suit against the New York paper charging violation of the copright act. She was much displeated because of the unauthorized publication of the ede in the World and did everything in her power to prevent it. Since then she has investigated to find means of redress, and has been assured that she has a cent case against the pub-lishers. It is reported that Cel. Nobert to Ingersoff will be her counsel. Mass Monroe did not corroborate this report last evening. She said that she had not yet consuited Co), ingersoli and might not do so, because son

disagreed with him in too many things.
"I do not care at this time to announce that I will bring suit againgt the New York World," said she I do not besitate to say that I have a good case. The facts are all on my side, and the attorneys, my father included, to whom I have spoken, say the violation of the law was wiful and without excuse. I understood that all copies of the poem were being carefully guarded at the ceremonies office. A representative of the New York paper told me that the copy from which the publication was made came from the lair head-

it was not given away by any one in authority. On Saturday, Sept. 24, I learned that a New York paper had a copy of the ode and would print it the follows morning. Immediately I notified the Associated Preand the United Press that the poem was copyrighted, that copies would be furnished in time for publicat on Oct. 22, and that I did not wish to have it printed be-fore that time. The World received this message and wired its correspondent here to find out about the copyright. He replied that he could find not nothing. Then the paper wired that it would take charges on it. The ode was printed in a garbled form and was preceded by an analysis which was nitogether incorrect. The poem was full of typographical errors, this line was omitted and another misplaced. There were several insertions and omissions. So one should judge the poem from the manner in which it was given in the World. I consider it dishonorals e for the paper to make this premature and literal publication. It was simply piracy. The Chicago papers treated me with courtesy. These being the facts. I have no hesitancy in saying that the Wr d violated the copyright law, and is subject to penalty; but as I said before, nothing as to the filing of a suit can be announced at present It is said that the action will be instituted almost in mediately after the dedication coremones.

The Sun's Guide to New York, To rus Entron or Tue Sun-st. We congrutulate you apon the groduction of that very interesting and com

prehensive volume you have tested. The fix's Guide We know of no other work of similar character that possesses such useful information regarding this city in its manifold municipal, pleasure and business en terprises. And it cannot fail to be appreciated by your multitude of purchasers, as it has indeed been by our relyes. J. C. Schooler Courany.
New York, Oct. 12. All Scatte avenue

Co. Wat erson's Blid's ye View.

From the Courie of the A. The Courie of the Son the So of a prophet, and has never dabled in confident predictions. We shall not us so in the present instance. But it does appear to us that, to a mantlement uses tree -or words to that effect-the surface indications are at this moment ad on the side of the Democrats.

Not Impressed by the Circulation Liter. From the Neurolegier and Statemer.

Now as to circulation, the Walfr is smaller than it has been for many years. If its returns were deducted from the gross amount issued, I am certain that there are two, and a possibility of three, he wepspers in the

city of New York that surpass it in circulation.

A Chenp Brink. From Lie.

"Drink to me only with thins eyes, and I will pledge with mine; "For I would have to pledge my watch, If you should ask for wine. LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

A great many persons wonder where all the pictures of Columbus sprang from so suddenly. Especially do the painters wonder. Nobody, or at least very few people, suspected a few weeks ago that the present exhibition was going to be anything so universal, and they did not prepare ahead for it. There was just one man among all the men and the big firms which make a specialty of rough portrait work
who looked ahead far enough to see that if
the celebration amounted to anything at all
Columbus would be a pretty important feature
of it, and Columbus's portraits and historical pictures of events in his like
would be in demand. While his rivals were husying themselves building camnaign banners and pictures of candidates for
political offices, and were cutting prices on
political offices, and work to reproduce
them. He worked fast, and didn't pay very
great attention to the details of his work. He
turned out pictures at the rate of four, five,
and six a day, and stored them away fast as he
included them. By and by he get so many
has subjected the prices which has been any
mess wondered what had become of him. They
knew he was an enterprising man, and that he
ought to be, according to all precedent, at least
in the front rank of campaign painters. He
kept to himself and told mobuly what he was
doing. His rivals did not suspect until the
his horses of the pricates all bearing
the had enough to supply the femand. Some
of the painters pitched in and tried to recover
themselves, but it was a hopeless task. Ning
out of ten of the painting at that take part in
the town's dressing up bear this man's name
as actist.

There is a scarcity of electricians in Now
York to-day, and for that reason the illuminations of the city, grand though they were, did
not equal what the people would like to have
not price to the price of the painting painters will be a
nounced, and then he would into the price of the painting painting the price of the painting painting the price which make a specialty of rough portrait work who looked ahead far enough to see that if mapped out the resolutions denouncing Cleve-

When the New York Life Insurance Company had partly finished the electric work about the front of its building and lit it up one night everybody who saw it was immensely pleased, and a great many thought to initiate it, though, perhaps, not on so grand a scale. In two days there was not an idio electrician in the city, and since that time nearly every man who knows anything about electricity and electric illumination has been working day and night. A good deal of work in that line makes a small show only. It is safe to say that, if there were two weeks left in which to complete the arrangements in this particular line. New York and her visitors would see an electric show that would nover be forgotten.

There is a pretty profit all round in the matter of providing stands to those who see the street speciacles, now a marked feature of life n New York. Carpenters get \$3.50 per day for their work, and every carpenter in town, not already busied ordinarily, finds steady work for from one to two weeks before any great pubfor from one to two weeks before any great pub-lle spectacle. Boss carpenters, who take con-tracts to build the stands, charge on an aver-age about \$1 per seat for stands seating from 150 to 200 persons, a rate at which there is considerable profit for the contractor. As to the owners of stands their profits must be very handsome. Some notions of the possible profits of a stand may be had from the fact that one club on Fifth avenue received from a speculator an effer of \$2,000 for the privilege of creeting a stand in front of the house. Such a stand would have seated, at most, less than 300 persons. 300 persons.

Successful foreign-born mechanics in this town soon take on the ways of their American brethren. They learn to wear well-cut clothes on Sunday, to have tastes and predilections in the matter of pipes and tobacce, and to indulge in such moderate luxuries as an occasional in such moderate tuxtries as an occasion, night at the theatre or a trip to the Fishing Banks. As the wages of such mon are doubled and sometimes trebled on their coming to America, such indulgences in the way of recreations is a healthy sign that they appreciate the advantages of their new prosperity.

Naval officers, especially of the staff, usually have a great deal of leisure time on their hands, and, New York being one of the few American cities with a sufficient variety of interests to occupy a man's leisure, is a popular station. One ensign while stationed here station. One ensign while stationed here found time to study law. Other officers take to photography or to specialties in science. One marine officer is famous as being able to advise one where to buy almost anything less and cheapest in this city. There is a notice-able scarcity of naval names in the club lists of New York and of officers' faces at fashionable gatherings.

FINE HUNTING IN MAINE. Deer are Plenty and Moone are Not Very

Diffentt to Catcb. Bancon, Oct. 12.—The hunting season is less than two weeks old, but it is safe to say that more game has been killed east and north of Bangor during the last ten days than during the whole month of October last year. The sidewalks in front of the Bangor market shops are heaped with deer careasses, an

shops are heaped with deer carcasses, and everybody who likes it has already had a taste of venison.

Moose are plentiful up north, as big Joe Estabrock, who is now on a pedding four through Aroostook county, knows. The other day Joe was driving along the road, a mile or two above Danforth, when he heard a terrific crashing in the woods, and the next instant an enormous buil moose dashed against his heavy wagon, completely overturning the out-lift, horse and all. Presently the hunters who were pursuing the moose appeared on the scene, and before the animal could disentangle himself from the week of Estabrock's wagon he was killed.

On Friday a fine buck deer was killed about one mile from Bangor Post Office, well within the city limits, and lots of deer are being shot within a dozen miles of town.

An American Candidate for Nahum Tate's

To the Engage or The Sun-Sir / While you are considering who should be Nahum Tate's successor, what is to hinder the bestowal of the title of Poet Laureate upon an American? He would only need to change his spelling a little ; as, for instance, in putting a u is labour, colour, &c., and to adopt the double pluperfect tense, with a few other triffes, to be said to write tense, with a few other trifles to be said to write. 'Inglish' instead of 'United States,' As you say of Edwin Aspoid whom you suggest has auccessor.' He is the worst terre maker in the word.'

Now, if Americans are not barred out, I would respectfully present the claims of the unequaled nost of long Islam. Mr. Bondgood is thater. When ou come down to real rooted license he can do more all controlled in the control. While these of armid and the rest of them would be unrunny to wast in the control. What the matter with Cutter' Perunkarray, that 11, 1802.

"The Last Lender."

To the Enites of The Sus-Sir: I beg leave to correct a ministatement made in the sketch of the life of Tennyson, appearing in your paner on Oct. 7. It is therein asserted that "The Lost Leader," by Browning was supposed to refer to Tennyson, although Brown-ing afterward stated that he had reference to no one in particular when he wrote it. The poem in question was aimed not at Tennyson,

but at Wordsworth, "in his early days Wordsworth was a republican and an admirer of the French revolution but his opinions became more conservative. and orthodos" (Allicene's Dictionary of Authors), although his acceptance of the laureateship way, it is and a sorprise to some of his friends, the being presented as the fall of the last of his early principles by the republican contingent.

I am not sure when "The Lost Lander" first according a collected piecus, edition of 1888. That being two years before from you was pointied harrosts made it impossible that it should refer to him.

There I also an numbblehel letter of I rounning extends, in which he states that Wordsmorth, is the one released in the "moon which will should appear." The letter is included, but there is no docut in my mind that "The Lost leader" is the power referred to.

New Recovery (c. 9, 1892. and orthodox? (Allibone's Dictionary of Authors), al-Naw Baiguros, Oct. 9, 1892.

She Guessed the I sact Words.

Tutter-Ab, Miss Pinkerly, you can't imagine Tutter—Ah, Miss Pinkerly, you can't imagine the temptations that a young man has in a large city. Take drinking, for instance, When your best friend comes up, slars you on the back and says, "Old man, what if you have?" I tell you it's hard to resist. No less than seven fellows have asked mo that question today.

Miss Pinkerly (admiringly)—And I can youch for it, Mr. Tutter, that your answer was always the same.

Tutter (emphatically)—It was.

Identittes I stablished.

From the time Life.
"Nobody could ever tell the Hudson twins from each other until they fell in love with the same girl.
"And then?"
"Oh, then there was a serious difference be-tween them."

The Ixac! Terms.

She-You say he and another Chicago man have a wager as to which one will marry her? He-No; as to which one will marry her first.

ONE OF THE WAR'S ROMANCIS.

Recalled by the Sight of a Woman to Nuc's Garb Walking in an Orange Grove, From the Date it Free Press.

"While on the train coming from Louisville I read a story which reminded me of a remanded in the property of the story which reminded me of a remanded in real life which occurred in the product of the source of t

voluntarily and exclaimed: There is a picture for an artist, that magnificent woman, in dark array, stroiling in this paralise of nature.

Father Bally refurned dryly that hers was not shysical beauty, but heavily of the soul. I repided that I could well believe that, having leased, for a moment into her dark, soulful eyes. Such a woman must have a history! I added. That is true, he responded. But her history belongs to the past. The woman passed slowly away. Then Father Bally returned to his story, and I asked him no more questions about her. However, I saw her frequently thereafter and had no difficulty in learning of her past, for every one seemed to be acquainted with her romantic exteer.

"Before the war she was the only daughter of an extremely wealthy planter, and lived in one of the large, handsome homesteads which then were so often seen in the land of Dixie. She had been educated in Paris, and had acquired all the graces which are supposed to accompany a perfect education in the line arts. As she was an hoiress she had many admirers, one of whom was a Southerner, while the other resided in the North, having met the accomplished girl in Paris. There was a hot race for her hand, but her heart evidently inclined to the latter suitor, who was graceful and taioned and altogether a worthy young fellow. The Southerner witnessed his rival's success with much chagrin, and when the announcement of the engagement was made was heard to remark that he would kill his hated rival at the aitar. However, the wedding bells did not ring for war troubles were imminent. The lovers took a sorrowful farewell, vowing to be loyal to each other, although he, perforce, was going to join the ranks of the enemy of the bouth and assist in putting down the Confederacy.

"The denouement to the story was sad and startling. One day a man, wen out and travel-stained, sought refuge at the house and was admitted into the young woman's presence. She gave a cry of rapture, for it was her selectioned in the ranks of the enemy of the bouth a

you." I could not resist seeing you.'
"Then in an agitated manner she informs him that a detachment of Southern soldiers was encamped beyond the small wood and that the officer in command was his former

rival.

You must go at once, she urged. 'They come here for supplies, and if they find you they will kill you as a spy.'

I know that, he returned in a gloomy

"I know that," he returned in a gloomy manner.
"At this moment the door was burst open and a number of soldiers entered the room.
"Ah, here is the spy," said a voice. It was the Southern rival.
"I am no spy."
"What are you doing here?"
"You should know."
"At this the Southerner waved his arm to his men. 'Leave the room,' he said. The men obeyed.
"Now, sir,' said the Southerner, 'you are aware what your late will be?"
"You cannot take me alive,' was the sullen answer.

answer.
The young woman threw herself before the "The young woman threw herself before the Southerner.
"You know he is no spy! she exclaimed.
"Well, he will be shot as one."
"Have you no mercy?"
"What mercy have you had for me! He shall die like a dog."
"See, she implored. "I beg on my knees.
Could you not withdraw your men, or so ar-

shall die like a dog."

"See, 'sheimplored. 'I beg on my knees. Could you not withdraw your men, or so arrange it that he may return?"

"Possibly I could."

And you will?

"On one condition."

Name it."

"He bent over and whispered in her ear.

"Never! she exclaimed.

"Then he shall die."

"Not as a spy!" exclaimed the Northener, rushing for the window. There was a sharp report. The Northerner staggered, placed his hand to his breast, and then fell to the floor, dead, shot by his rival before the eyes of the young woman who had been the occasion of the otter vendetta. That strange fate which had permitted the meeting of these two men under such circumstances had occasioned one more tragedy among the many remarkable and sorrewful events of the war. The opportunity for a bitter revenge had been offered and accepted. The Northerner was buried, the young woman became a nurse, and after the war retired to a convent, where doubtless she still cherishes the memory of her lover. That is the reason one could see a past in her eyes as she strolled through the orange grove."

Novel Measuring of Water Depths.

From Salure.

Frederick J. Smith of Trinity College, Oxford, explains a curious way of finding the depth of a piece of water at a distance.

"About two years ago," he says, "I wished to know from time to time the rate at which a river was rising after a fail of rain. The river was a considerable distance from the spot where its height was to be known. By mesus of the combination of two organ pipes and a telephonic circuit described in the following lines I have been able to make the required measurement within rather close limits. At the river station an organ pipe was fixed vertically in an inverted position, so that the water in the river acted as a stopper to the pipe, and the rise or fall of the water determined the note it gave when blown by a small bellows driven by a very small water wheel.

"A microphone was attached to the upper end of the organ pipe; this was in circuit with a wire leading to a town station at some distance; at the town station there was an exactive similar organ pipe, which could be lowered into a vessel full of water while it was sounding. By means of the telephone the note given by the pipe at the river was clearly heard at the town station; then the organ pipe at this station was lowered or raised by hand until it gave the same note. The lengths of the organ pipes under water at the two stations were then equal, so that the height of the water in the distant river was known.

"The determination can be made in less than a minute by any one who can recognize the agreement of two similar notes. The arrangement when first tev'et was so placed that the height of water at two places near regether might be easily compared. I found that a lad with an average ear for musical sounds was able to get the two heights to almost exact agreement. The total height to be measured was several addistance of the water at greenent. The total height to be measured was several and difference of 10 degrees () between the termination of the water in the observed heights. For instance, taking a note caused

He Wanted to Know.

From Purb. Spicken-While I was silting on the sea, the other night, with my arm around a gui-waist, who should break into the room in the rather. Sran-Whew! What did the of improve Bricken-He asked her why some relief to the same fellow.

After Something Desister. From Purt

Miss Flyppent-When is your firthday, Miss Elderkin? Miss Elderkin-I was born on time 50, Miss Flyppent-Old style or new style?